

Modal verbs

الأفعال الناقصة

Should / shouldn't / must / mustn't

أولاً معنى كلمة الأفعال الناقصة : أي أنها ليس لها تصريف ثالث ولا يضاف لها إضافات متعلقة بالازمة مثل (s/es/ed/ing) والأهم أن المعنى لا يكتمل بوجودها في الجملة بدون فعل أساسى.

Sub + should(n't) + inf فاعل **= Sub+ ought(n't) to + inf**

تستخدم (should/shouldn't) للتعبير عن النصيحة أو اقتراح نفضله أو رأى المتكلم فيما هو أفضل ما يمكن أن يفعل.

Ex: You **should** take exercise.

Ex: You **ought** to apply for this job.

Ex: You **shouldn't** eat with dirty hands.

Ex: You **oughtn't** to smoke.

والعبارات التالية تساوى استخدام **Should**

- If I were you, I'd(n't) + Inf ...
- It is (in)advisable to + Inf
- It is (un)desirable to + Inf
- It's important (for you) (not)to + Inf
- It is better (not)to + Inf
- I suggest + Ving

- You'd rather(not) + Inf
- I advise you (not)to + Inf
- You'd better(not) + inf
- It is a good idea (for you) to + Inf
- You ought (not)to + Inf
- I suggest (not)+Ving

وعند تحويل (should) أو أحد هذه العبارات إلى زمن المبني للمجهول يكون كالتالي:

Should / shouldn't + be + pp

Ex: It's important to do a sport.

Ex: A sport **should be done**.

Ex: You'd better read a useful book every week.

Ex: A useful book **should be read** every week.

Sub فاعل + must + inf مصدر

تستخدم (must) للتعبير عن النصيحة القوية أو إلزام داخلي نابع من المتكلم نفسه أو الدعوة الملحة
لعمل شيء أو التزام بشيء مرتبط بقانون أو قاعدة إلزامية.

Ex: You **must pay** your taxes. ضرائب (a law)

Ex: You **must stop** when the traffic light is red. (a law)

Ex: They **must wear a school uniform**. زي مدرسي (a rule)

Ex: You **must respect** your parents. (inner obligation)

Ex: You **must come** and see us. (invitation)

Sub فاعل + mustn't + inf مصدر

نستخدم 'mustn't' للتعبير عن الحظر والمنع والتحريم

Ex: You **mustn't park** your car here.

Ex: You **mustn't smoke** in hospitals.

Ex: You **mustn't drive** a car without a license. رخصة

It's necessary (for you) to + Inf

It's a necessity (for you) to + Inf

It's a must (for you) to + Inf

It's a obligatory (for you) to + Inf

You are obliged to + Inf

You need to + Inf

It's forbidden/banned to + inf

It's prohibited to + inf

It's illegal to + inf

It's against the law to + inf

It's not allowed (for you) to + Inf

You are not allowed to + Inf

1- I advise you to take exercise.

2- I think it is better to wear the seatbelt when you drive.

3- It's necessary to get a ticket to travel by train.

4- You mustn't tell anyone this secret.

5- Don't smoke in this room.

6- You mustn't walk on the grass.

7- It's inadvisable to waste your time.

Unit 8

Grammar

Conditional sentences

حالات If

The zero conditional الحالة الصفرية

If + Sub + Present simple → Sub + Present Simple

تستخدم الحالة الصفرية للتعبير عن حقائق ثابتة غالباً ما تكون علمية كقوانين الطبيعة أو الفيزياء أو الفلك:

- If plants don't get enough water, they die.
- If you heat ice, it melts.
- When you boil water, it turns into steam.
- Metals contract when they are cooled.

ويمكن استخدام when بدلاً من If في الحالة الصفرية. (وخصوصاً في الحقائق)

و غالباً ما تستخدم الحالة الصفرية في المبني للمجهول:

Ex: If there is a drought, the annual rings of trees are close together.

Ex: If metals are heated, they expand.

The first conditional الحالات الأولى

If + Sub + Present simple → Sub + will/can/may + inf

تستخدم الحالة الأولى للتعبير عن أحداث محتملة الحدوث في المستقبل:

- If it rains, we'll get wet.
- We'll see the whole match if we leave now.
- If she works hard, she will pass the test.
- Unless he works hard, he won't succeed.

يمكن استخدام will بدلاً من can\ may\ should\ must

- If we have enough time, we can visit Ahmed.

يمكن أن يكون جواب الشرط أمر أو طلب.

- If you see Asmaa, give her a message for me, please.

يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلاً من if في الحالة الأولى وهي:

As long as, provided that, providing, on condition that, in case

- I will go to the cinema as long as you go with me.

الصفوة من الطلبة: نستخدم الحالة الأولى وليس الحالة الصفرية إذا وجد بالجملة كلمات محددة مثل:

Tonight, tomorrow, here, there, this, that

- If it rains tonight, I won't go out.

The first conditional الحالة الأولى

If + Sub + past simple → Sub + would/could/might + inf

تستخدم الحالة الأولى للتعبير عن أحداث غير محتملة الحدوث في الواقع (أي تستخدم لتعكس حالة الواقع) ←

If I had much money, I would buy a car. (I don't have much money so I can't buy a car.)

If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky. (I'm not a bird and I can't fly.)

تستخدم الحالة الثانية لإعطاء النص:
ما هي الحالات التي يمكن أن تحل محل If في الحالة الثانية إذا كانت موجودة أصلاً في الجملة؟ (بلا أي تغيير)

- If I were you, I'd see a doctor

Note : If I were you = If I were in your shoes\place, I'd.....

ملاحظات هامة:

يمكن أن تحل Were محل If في الحالة الثانية إذا كانت موجودة أصلاً في الجملة. (بلا أي تغيير)

Were + S. + noun..... S. + would \ could + Inf.

Ex: If I were rich, I would help poor people. = Were I rich, I would help poor people.

أما إن كانت Were غير موجودة في الجملة فإنه يمكن استخدامها بدلاً من If ولكن يستخدم:

Were + S. + to + Inf..... S. + would \ could + Inf.

Ex: Were he to know the address, he would give it to me.

يمكن استخدام If....not بدلاً من Without \ But for \ If it weren't for ولكن:

Without \ But for \ If it weren't for + noun \ V-ing, S. + would + Inf.

Ex: If it weren't for his encouragement, I would fail.

يمكن استخدام If + S. + Past Simple بدلاً من In case of + noun \ V-ing (إثبات).

Ex: In case of playing well, Mai would win the match.

يمكن استخدام If + S. + Past Simple بدلاً من Should + S. + Inf.

Should + S. + Inf. S. + would \ could + Inf.

Ex: If he takes more exercise, he may feel better. (Should)

Should he take more exercise, he may feel better.

يمكن استخدام If بدلاً من Had إذا كانت فعل اساسي.

Had + S. + noun S. + would \ could + Inf.

Ex: If I had enough money, I would buy a car. = Had I enough money, I would buy a car.

كيف نحل جمل if

1) إذا أعطى لنا جملتين تعبران عن حقيقة استخدم الحالة الصفرية.

Ex: When you boil water, it evaporates. (If)

If you boil water, it evaporates.

2) إذا أعطى لنا جملتين بأحد هما أو كلاهما أحد تعبيرات المستقبل استخدم الحالة الأولى.

Ex: I promise to buy you a tablet but get high marks. (If)

If you get high marks , I'll buy you a tablet.

3) إذا أعطى لنا جملتين في المضارع فإننا نستخدم الحالة الثانية ونحو المضارع إلى ماضي ونثبت المنفي وننفي المثبت (لأننا نعكس حالة الواقع).

Ex: I am not a doctor so I can't help you. (If)

If I was a doctor, I could help you.

4) إذا أعطى لنا جملة واحدة وبها أحد تعبيرات النصيحة فإننا نستخدم الحالة الثانية.

Ex: You should not smoke. (If)

If I were you, I would not smoke.

Unit 9

Grammar

زمن الماضي البسيط
The Past Simple Tense
زمن الماضي التام
The Past perfect Tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

Formation التكوين

Subject فاعل + second form of the verb

يتكون من التصريف الثاني لل فعل بإضافة **ied, ed, d** في حالة الأفعال المنتظمة والأفعال الشاذة **تحفظ**.

Ex: I played chess yesterday .

Ex: The pharaohs built the pyramids thousands years ago.

Usage الاستخدام

1- **Past actions** يعبر عن حدث تم وانتهى في الماضي

* The boys broke the window .

2- **describe actions in a story** لوصف أحداث في قصة

* The thief opened the door, went inside and took the money....



3- past habit لوصف عادة كانت تتم في الماضي

* In the past, people travelled on camels.



4. 'If' (2nd conditional): الحالة الثانية:

* If he helped us, we would win.

و هنا نستطيع أن نستخدم التركيب التالي لتعبير عن عادة في الماضي أيضاً

Subject + فاعل + used to + inf

اعتماد أن

* In the past , people used to travel on camels.

لاحظ:

S + used to + Inf. = S + no longer + verb = S. + don't \ doesn't + Inf. + any longer\ any more...

* Ali used to smoke. = Ali no longer smokes.=He doesn't smoke any longer.

Negation النفي

Sub + فاعل + didn't+ Inf

Ex: They watched TV last week.

- They didn't watch TV last week.

Ex: He went abroad yesterday.

- He didn't go abroad yesterday.

لما يلي يمكن استخدام الكلمة (never) في النفي ولكن يأتي بعدها الفعل في التصريف الثاني وليس المصدر.

Ex: Islam never stayed up late.

- She never shouted at her mother.

Question السؤال

WH + did + subject +inf ?

وفي الإجابة لا نستخدم did ونستخدم التصريف الثاني لل فعل

Ex: Where did Ali go yesterday? - He went to the cinema .

بالطبع السؤال الباديء بـ Did وهو يعني هل يجاب بـ Yes أو No

Did you visit London ? - Yes , I did No , I didn't

Key words المفتاح

yesterday	ago	last	Once	one day	تاریخ ماضی + في...	How long ago	in the past
أمس	منذ	الماضي	ذات مرة	يوماً ما		متى	في الماضي

Passive Voice

صيغة المبني للمجهول

Object + was / were + p.p.

من المعلوم أن الجملة في اللغة الإنجليزية في زمن المعلوم تتكون من :

subject	→ فاعل	verb	→ فعل	object	→ مفعول	→ تكملة الجملة
①		②		③		④

ويسمى هذا التركيب مبني للمعلوم (Active) أي أن الفاعل معروف ومعلوم في الجملة.

Ex: They watched TV last week.

Ex: He sometimes played football.

Ex: They didn't like ice-cream.

Ex: She didn't write English.

طريقة التحويل من المعلوم (Active) إلى المجهول (Passive):

١) نبدأ بالمفعول به (ويصبح فاعل الجملة) ويسمى نائب فاعل.

٢) نضع فعل يكون في الماضي (was/were) ثم التصريف الثالث من الفعل الأساسي للجملة (PP).

٣) يمكن وضع الفاعل آخر الجملة (أي يصبح مفعول به) مسبوقاً بكلمة (by) ويمكن حذفهما.

وبالتالي نحول زمن الماضي البسيط كالتالي:

إثبات	(فاعل object + was, were + pp+(by) مفعول به)
نفي	(فاعل object + was, were(NOT) + pp+(by) مفعول به)
سؤال به	Was, Were+(by) مفعول به ؟
سؤال بأداة إستفهام	Wh+ was, were+(by) مفعول به ؟

Examples

Active	Passive
Hassan broke the vase.	The vase was broken by Hassan.
Dalia didn't close the window.	The window wasn't closed.
He didn't eat meat.	Meat wasn't eaten.
Why did people keep fish in the fridge?	Why was fish kept in the fridge?

عبارات هامة جداً :

- Structures to describe a past habit** عبارات تدل على العادة في الماضي

- 1) subject + past verb
- 2) Subject + used to + Inf.
- 3) It was + name's / ضمير ملكية + habit to + Inf
- 4) subject + was / were + in the habit of + v - ing
- 5) subject + am / is / are + used to + v - ing

1- Ali walked a mile every day in the past.

2- Ali used to walk a mile every day in the past.

3- It was Ali's habit to walk a mile every day.

4- Ali was in the habit of walking a mile.

لاحظ:

When did.....? = How long ago did..... ?

* When did you arrive? = How long ago did you arrive ?

The Past Perfect Tense زمن الماضي التام

Formation التكوين

Subject فاعل + had + pp

يتكون من الفعل had + pp

Ex: Islam **had seen** the spider in the garden.

Ex: They **had bought** a car before they sold the old one.

Ex: Reemas **hadn't revised** well before the exam.

Usage الاستخدام

1- يعبر عن حدث تم وانتهى في الماضي قبل حدث آخر بحيث يكون الحدث الأول (ماضي تام) والحدث الثاني (ماضي بسيط).

Ex: Jihad **thanked** me for what I **had done** for her.

Ex: Mai **found** the ring which she **had lost**.

Ex: Nada **had been** very ill **so** she **went** to the doctor.

Ex: Sama **was happy** **because** she **had got** the full mark.

2- يستخدم كفعل شرط في الحالة الثالثة من الجمل الشرطية.

Ex: IF Hanan **had slept** early, she **would have caught** the bus.

Ex: IF Lamia **hadn't studied** well, she **wouldn't have succeeded**.

3- يستخدم في الكلام المنقول (Reported speech)

Ex: Mariam **said** that she **hadn't attended** the party.

Negation النفي

Sub فاعل + hadn't+ PP

Ex: Shahd **hadn't revised** well before the exam.

Ex: Mona **was upset** **because** her friend **hadn't called** her.

Question السؤال

(WH) + Had + Subject +PP ?

وفي الإجابة نستخدم (had + PP).

Ex: When **had Shimaa gone** to Alex?

Ex: What **had Basmala done** before she travelled?

وبالطبع السؤال البادئ بـ Had وهو بمعنى هل يجاب بـ Yes أو No

Ex: **Had Amira cleande** her room? - Yes, she had

No, she hadn't

Key words المفتاح

يستخدم زمن الماضي التام مع الروابط التالية :

After/as soon as/before/by the time/when/till/until

ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام

Ex: After I had finished , I went to bed.

Ex: He called me as soon as he had arrived home.

ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط

Ex: Before He arrived, she had cooked lunch.

Ex: By the time I sent the letter, I had written it.

ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط

When + ماضي بسيط

ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام

When + ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام

Ex: When I arrived , the train had left. (وصل متأخرا)

Ex: When I had arrived , the train left. (وصل أولا)

Ex: When I arrived, the train left. (وصل في نفس وقت مغادرة القطار)

ماضي تام + till/until ماضي بسيط (منفي) 4-

Ex: He didn't go out till/until he had taken the money.

Ex: She didn't tell me her name until I had asked her.

Ex: She refused to leave until her mother had arrived.*****

ملاحظات عامة

1 – يستخدم الماضي البسيط وليس التام للتعبير عن حدثين اكتملا في الماضي.

Ex: Roqaya went shopping and visited her friend.

Ex: After he left the factory, Dickens went to work as an office clerk.

Ex: Before Dickens went to work as an office clerk, he left the factory.

2 – مع الروابط الزمنية السابقة يأتي الحدث الأول (ماضي تام) والحدث الثاني يكون (ماضي بسيط)

سواء كان الرابط في بداية الجملة أو وسطها.

*-First he watched TV, then he went to bed. (After/ Before/ until)

Ex: After he had watched TV, He went to bed.

Ex: Before he went to bed, he had watched TV.

Ex: He didn't go out until he had watched TV.

3 – تستخدم after /before حرف جر إذا لم يأتي بعدهما فاعل ويأتي بعدهم

(V + ing / Noun) وغالبا يكون الفاعل واحد في الجملة.

Ex: After reading the book, he gave it to me.

Ex: Before sleeping, he had eaten.

4 – يأتي الماضي التام والماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الآتية ومعناها (لم يك..... حتى)

SUB + had + no soonerPP..... than..... ماضي بسيط

SUB + had + hardlyPP..... when..... ماضي بسيط

SUB + had + scarcelyPP..... when..... ماضي بسيط

SUB + had + barelyPP..... when..... ماضي بسيط

Ex: He had no sooner arrived than the train left.

Ex: She had hardly studied when she slept.

Ex: We had scarcely gone out when it began to rain.

ولكن إذا طلب أن نجد أب (No sooner/Hardly/Scarcely فتكون صيغة استفهام كالتالي :

No sooner + had + فاعل + p.p

ماضي بسيط + فاعل +

Hardly + had + فاعل + p.p

ماضي بسيط + فاعل +

Scarcely + had + فاعل + p.p

ماضي بسيط + فاعل +

Barely + had + فاعل + p.p

ماضي بسيط + فاعل +

Ex: No sooner had he arrived than the train left.

Ex: Hardly had she studied when she slept.

Ex: Scarcely had Rawan booked the tickets than she took the train to Luxor.

٤ - يأتي أيضا مع الأشكال الآتية :

On + V.ing, + ماضي بسيط

Ex: After the meeting had finished, all the teachers went back home.

Ex: On finishing the meeting, all the teachers went back home.

تستخدم (On) كحرف جر يشير إلى أحداث متتابعة بشرط أن يكون الفاعل واحد في الحدفين.

After + ماضي تام = Having + PP

Ex: After he had read the book, he went to sleep.

Ex: Having read the book, he went to sleep.

Ex: After he had eaten his dinner, he went out.

Ex: Having eaten his dinner, he went out.

It was only when + ماضي تام (that) + ماضي بسيط

It wasn't until + ماضي تام (that) + ماضي بسيط

Ex: After he had arrived, he went to bed. (It was only when)

Ex: It was only when he had arrived that he went to bed.

Passive Voice

صيغة المبني للمجهول

Object + had been + p.p.

من المعلوم أن الجملة في اللغة الإنجليزية في زمن المعلوم تتكون من :

subject	→ فاعل	verb	→ فعل	object	→ مفعول	→	(تكميلة الجملة)
①		②		③		④	

ويسمى هذا التركيب مبني للمعلوم (Active) أي أن الفاعل معروف ومعلوم في الجملة.

طريقة التحويل من المعلوم (Active) إلى المجهول (Passive) :

١) نبدأ بالمفعول به (ويصبح فاعل الجملة) ويسمى نائب فاعل.

٢) نضع فعل يكون في الماضي (been) ثم التصريف الثالث من الفعل الأساسي للجملة (PP).

٣) يمكن وضع الفاعل آخر الجملة (أي يصبح مفعول به) مسبوقاً بكلمة (by) ويمكن حذفهما.

وبالتالي نحوال زمن الماضي البسيط كالتالي:

إثبات	(فاعل object + been + pp+(by) مفعول به)
نفي	(فاعل object + had(NOT) +been+ pp+(by) مفعول به)
سؤال بهل	(Had+(object)+been+ pp+(by)?) فاعل مفعول به؟
سؤال بأداة إستفهام	(Wh+ had+(object)+been+ pp+(by)?) فاعل مفعول به؟

Unit 10

Grammar

الكلام المباشر وغير مباشر

الكلام المباشر

هو الكلام الفعلي الذي قاله المتحدث الأصلى صاحب الكلام ويأتي بين علامات تصريح " "

Ex: Reemas said, "I am Egyptian."

Ex: Isam said to me, "My father is a teacher of English."

Ex: Montasr asked Hussein, "Where is Ali?"

Indirect

الكلام الغير المباشر

هو الكلام المنقول أو المبلغ للغير على لسان شخص آخر ويكتب بدون علامات تصريح " "

Ex: Reemas said that she is Egyptian.

Ex: Isam told me that his father was a teacher of English.

Ex: Montasr asked Hussein Where Ali was.

1- The Statement

الجملة الخبرية

أولاً الجملة الخبرية

الجملة الخبرية هي الجملة التي تتكون من فاعل و فعل و مفعول أو تكملة.
عند تحويل الجملة الخبرية إلى غير المباشر نتبع الخطوات الآتية :-
١) يحول فعل القول كما يلى :-

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
say	Say	say to	tell + مفعول
says	Says	says to	tells + مفعول
said	said	said to	told + مفعول

٢) لاحظ: فعل القول اللي معاه **to** يحول الى **tell/told** واللي بدون **to** بظل كما هو.
٣) حذف الأقواس وعلامات التنصيص ونستخدم **that** للربط و يمكن الاستغناء عنها.
٤) تحول الضمائر حسب المتكلم والمخاطب. (سواء في حالة الفاعل أو المفعول به أو الملكية بحيث تعود على الفاعل والمفعول خارج الأقواس حسب المعنى) و غالباً ما تكون كالتالي:

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
ضمير فاعل		ضمير مفعول		ضمير ملكية	
I	he, she, I	me	him, her, me	my	his, her
we	They, we	us	Them, us	our	Their
you	I, we	you	me, us, you	your	My, our

لاحظ: ضمائر الغائب لا تتغير.

٥) تحول الأزمنة إلى الماضي **said / said to** كالتالي:

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
مضارع بسيط	ماضي بسيط	ماضي بسيط	ماضي بسيط/تم
مضارع مستمر	ماضي مستمر	ماضي مستمر	ماضي تم مستمر
مضارع تام	ماضي تام	ماضي تام	ماضي تام مستمر
الأفعال الناقصة	ماضيها	استنتاج	must have + PP
ضرورة	had to + Inf	mustn't	mustn't + Inf/
		من	wasn't/weren't allowed to+ Inf

Ex: Abo Moawad said, “I met Al Husseiny last week.”

Abo Moawad said that he (had) met Al Husseiny the week before.

Ex: Mr. Sayed said to Bakkar, “I’m coming home at five.”

Mr. Sayed told Bakkar that he was coming home at five.

(5) تحول ظروف الزمان والمكان وأسماء الإشارة كالتالي:

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
this	that	these	those
her	there	now	then
today	that day	tonight	that night
ago	before	at the moment	at that time
tomorrow	the next(following) day		
next(month)	the next(following) month		
yesterday	the last(previous) day		
last(week)	the last(previous) week		

Ex: Mai said to Nada “I will travel to Port Said tomorrow”

Mai told Nada that she would travel to port said the next day.

Ex: Hanan said to Lamia, “I phoned you yesterday”

Hanan told Lamia that she had phoned him the day before.

ملاحظات هامة

الأزمنة والظروف وأسماء الإشارة داخل الأقواس لا تتغير في الحالات الآتية:

1- إذا كان فعل القول في زمن المضارع البسيط أو المستقبل البسيط فإن الأزمنة والظروف وأسماء الإشارة لا تتغير في التحويل، ويكون التغيير في الضمائر فقط.

Ex: Sama says, “I usually read a book every month.”

Sama says that she usually reads her grandma every month.

2- لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كان الفعل يعبر عن حقيقة مطلقة أو حدث منذ فترة قصيرة جداً (في وجود كلمات مثل): (now – just now – a short time ago -- a moment ago)

Ex: Manar said, “The earth is round.”

Manar said that the earth is round.

Ex: Shimaa said to Shahd just now,” I will buy a car.”

Shimaa told Shahd just now that she will buy a car.

3- إذا كان المخاطب داخل الأقواس فإنه يوضع بعد فعل القول عند التحويل. وإذا جاءت جملة القول في آخر الجملة الخبرية على صورة he said أو said he فإننا نبدأ بها الجملة عند التحويل.

4- إذا كان داخل الأقواس أكثر من جملة تربط الأولى بـ that والثانية تربطها بـ and added that .

Ex: Rawan said “I didn’t attend the party. I must apologize.”

Rawan said that she hadn't attended the party and added that she had to apologize.

5- في جملة (while/when) وبعدهم ماضي مستمر ثم ماضي بسيط للحفاظ على المعنى.

Ex: Marwa said, “I was doing my homework when Mona called me.”

Marwa said that she was doing her homework when Mona called her.

6- ممكن استخدام كلمات أخرى غير said / told في الكلام غير المباشر مثل : answered / replied / reported

2- The Imperative

الجملة الأمرية

ثانياً الجملة الأمرية

الجملة الأمرية هي الجملة التي تبدأ بفعل أمر مثبت أو منفي.

Inf / Always + Inf / مصدر **Please, Inf**

(أمر مثبت)

Don't + Inf / **Never + Inf**

(أمر منفي)



المصدر + to / not to + مفعول + فعل قول + الفاعل

عند تحويل الجملة الأمرية إلى غير المباشر تتبع الخطوات الآتية :-

1- يتحول فعل القول كما يلى :-

Direct	Indirect
say(to)	ask/order/advise/ tell
says(to)	asks/orders/advises/ tells
said(to)	asked/ordered/advised/ told

2- حذف الأقواس وعلامات التنصيص ونستخدم (to) للربط إذا كان الأمر مثبت.
ونستخدم (not to) إذا كان الأمر منفي.

Ex: "Draw pictures of some animals." Roqaya said to Mariam.

Roqaya told Mariam to draw pictures of some animals.

Ex: He said to his daughter "study hard."

He advised his son to study hard.

Ex: She said to me "don't waste your time."

He advised (told) me not to waste my time.

Ex: Aml said to Rana "Open the door and don't close the window."

Aml ordered Rana to open the door and not to close the window.

Ex: Fadia said to her father "Take me to the zoo."

Fadia asked her father to take her to the zoo.

3- تحول الضمائر حسب المتكلم والمخاطب.

4- إذا جاءت جملتي أمر داخل الأقواس نضع بينهما كلمة (and) عند التحويل كالتالي

Ex: Sondos said to Asmaa, "Study hard. Don't waste your time."

Sondos advised Asmaa to study hard and not to waste her time.

5- تحول ظروف الزمان والمكان وأسماء الإشارة كما سبق في الجملة الخبرية.

الجملة الاستفهامية 3- Reported Questions

ثالثاً الجملة الاستفهامية

الجملة الاستفهامية هي الجملة التي تبدأ بفعل مساعد أو أداة استفهام.

(Do/Does/Did/Am/Is/Are/Was/Were/Have/Has/Had/Can/Could/Will/Would)// Wh



باقي الجملة + فعل + فاعل + if / Wh + فعل قول (asked) + الفاعل

عند تحويل الجملة الاستفهامية إلى غير المباشر نتبع الخطوات الآتية :-

1- يحول فعل القول كما يلى :-

Direct	Indirect
say(to)	ask/wonder/inquire/ want to know
says(to)	asks/wonders/inquires/ wants to know
said(to)	asked/wondered/inquired/ wanted to know

2- حذف الأقواس وعلامات التصيص ونستخدم (if/whether) للربط إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد.
ونستخدم نفس أداة الاستفهام (WH) للربط إذا بدأ السؤال بأداة استفهام ويأتي بعدهم فاعل ثم فعل.

3- نتبع باقي الخطوات كما فعلنا في الجملة الخبرية.

Ex: "Do you like swimming?", Tarek asked Aboel ewary .

Tarek asked Aboel ewary if he liked swimming.

Ex: "How do you feel, Aya?" Arwa asked.

Arwa asked Aya how she felt.

Ex: Abdelgawad said to Anwar, "How old are you?"

Abdelgawad asked Anwar how old he was.

Ex: Khaled asked Hussein, "Have you ever been to Paris?"

Khaled asked Hussein if(whether) he had ever been to Paris.

ملاحظات هامة

1- إذا جاء الفعل (do – does – did) كفعل مساعد يتم حذفه عند التحويل.

Ex: Hamada said, "Does El Daify buy a new mobile?"

* Hamada asked if El Daify bought a new mobile.

Ex: Mostafa said, "Did Hala cook lunch?"

* Mostafa asked if Hala had cooked lunch.

2- حول السؤال في الغير مباشر إلى جملة خبرية أي نقدم الفاعل على الفعل (المساعد) ولا نضع علامة استفهام؟.

Ex: Taqadm said to Abo Sherifa, "When is your birthday?"

* Taqadm asked Abo Sherifa when his birthday was.

Ex: Ashraf said to Mohamed, "Do you attend the party yesterday?"

* Ashraf asked Mohamed if he attended the part the day before.

3- هذه الأفعال لا يأتي بعدها مفعول به (wondered – inquired – wanted to know)

- للتحويل من الغير مباشر إلى المباشر نعكس الخطوات السابقة

Ex: Sami told me that he enjoyed being a vet. *Sami said, " I enjoy being a vet."

ملاحظات عامة

لاحظ: كيف يتم تحويل الجملة إلى غير مباشر عن طريق بعض الأفعال:

- He said, "Can I help you ?" - He offered to help me. • في جمل العرض :
- He said to me, "Have a nice holiday?" - She wished me a nice holiday. • في جمل التمني :
- He said to the servant, "You stole my wallet." He accused the servant of stealing his wallet. • في جمل الاتهام :
- He said, "Let's swim" He suggested swimming. He suggested that they should swim. • في جمل الاقتراح :
- His father said, "If you get high mark, I'll buy you a bike." His father promised to buy him a bike if he got high marks. • الوعد :
- The thief said, "I didn't steal the money." The thief denied stealing the money. / ... that he had stolen the money. • الإنكار :
- He said, "I'm sorry I didn't attend your party." He apologized for not attending my party. • الاعتذار :
- She said to me, "Don't make noise or I'll punish you." She threatened to punish me if I made noise. • التهديد :
- He said to his son, "Don't play with match or you'll get burnt." He warned his son against playing with match or he'd get burnt. He warned his son not to play with match or he'd get burnt. • التحذير :
- He said to me, "Thank you very much." He thanked me very much. • في جمل الشكر :
- He said to me, "Yes, I shall go with you." He agreed to go with me. • إذا جاءت كلمة yes تحذف ويتحول فعل القول إلى agree :
- He said to me, "No, I won't obey your orders ". She refused to obey my orders. • إذا جاءت كلمة no تحذف ويتحول فعل القول إلى refuse :
- I said to my friend, " Would you like to go with me to the cinema"? I asked my friend if he would like to go to the cinema. • لا تغير بعض التعبيرات مثل. would like – would rather – had better :
- He said to me, "Come here." - He ordered me to go there. • يتحول الفعل إلى come إذا جاء مع here التي تتحول إلى go :
- He said, " If I were you, I would buy a car." - He advised me to buy a car. • إذا بدأت الجملة داخل الأقواس بـ If الافتراضية تحول كالتالي:
المصدر من جواب الشرط to + مفعول + advise +

• إذا كانت الجملة داخل الأقواس تعبر عن دعوة تتحول كالتالي:-
مفعول + Offer + فاعل

- He said to me, "Would you like to have a drink ?"
He offered me a drink. / He asked me if I would like to have a drink.

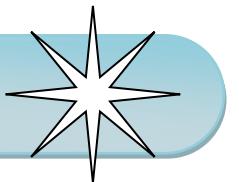
ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال الاختيارات

فعل ماضي + فاعل + مفعول + said (that) فاعل القول	1- الجملة الخبرية
فعل ماضي + فاعل + مفعول + told فاعل القول	2- الجملة الأمرية
المصدر + told + مفعول + (to / not to) فاعل القول	3- الطلب
المصدر + asked + (to / not to) + مفعول فاعل القول	4- الجملة الاستفهامية



Grammar

عبارات الوصل Relative Clause



عبارات الوصل Relative Clause

* هي مجموعة من الكلمات تحتوى على فعل وهي تستخدم لتعطينا معلومة عن الاسم الذي نتحدث عنه وقد يكون هذا الاسم (إنسان / حيوان / مكان / زمان / شيء / أو شيء مملوك).

Ex: This is the bag which I bought last week.

Ex: The man who lives next door is very rich.

أنواع عبارات الوصل : هناك نوعان من عبارات الوصل وهما:

(أ) عبارات الوصل المعرفة (المحددة) :

- 1- شئتم لإعطاء معلومات أساسية تساعدنا على تحديد أو تعريف الشيء أو الشخص الذي نتحدث عنه.
- 2- لا تستخدم الفواصل (,,commas) قبل أو بعد عبارة الوصل.
- 3- لا يمكن حذف هذا النوع من عبارات الوصل لأن ذلك يخل بالمعنى.
- 4- يمكن استخدام (who/ which) بدلاً من (that) في هذا النوع.

Ex: Drivers who/that drive carelessly are bad.

Ex: The car which/that Ayman bought has a computer.

Ex: The city where I live is in Luxor.

Ex: The month when we fast is Ramadan.

Ex: The boy whose father is a doctor is my friend.

(ب) عبارات الوصل غير المعرفة (غير المحددة) :

- 1- شئتم لإعطاء معلومات إضافية عن الاسم.
- 2- تستخدم الفواصل (,,commas) قبل و بعد عبارة الوصل.
- 3- يمكن حذف هذا النوع من عبارات الوصل دون أن يتاثر المعنى.
- 4- لا يمكن استخدام (that) بدلاً من (who/ which) في هذا النوع.

Ex: My uncle, who is a doctor, is so kind.

= My uncle is so kind.

Ex: Mr. Mahmoud, who lives next door, is a teacher.

= Mr. Mahmoud is a teacher.

Ex: The man, whose son won the prize, was very happy.

= The man was very happy.

Ex: The photo shows Alexandria in 1990, when my parents lived there.

= The photo shows Alexandria in 1990.

Ex: We went to visit my cousins in Esna, where they have lived there.

=We went to visit my cousins in Esna.

***ضمائر الوصل : Relative Pronouns**

تُستخدم ضمائر الوصل للربط بين جملتين وغالباً تحل محل الاسم أو الضمير المكرر في الجملة الثانية

وتشمل:

(who – whom – which – that – whose - where - when)

Who = that الذى – التي

تحل محل فاعل عاقل وتوضع بعد الفاعل الذي تصفه ويمكن استخدام **that** بدلاً منها.

فعل + اسم عاقل → **who / that**

Ex: Ahmed is my friend. He won the prize. (who)

Ahmed who (that) won the prize is my friend.

Ex: That is the man. He helped me

That is the man who (that) helped me.

Who = whom = that الذى – التي

تحل محل مفعول عاقل ويأتي بعدها الفاعل ويمكن استخدام **that** بدلاً منهما.

ضمير/اسم عاقل → **who /whom/ that** + اسم عاقل

Ex: Ahmed is my brother. You met him yesterday. (whom)

Ahmed whom (who - that) you met yesterday is my brother.

لاحظ :- يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل إذا كان يحل محل مفعول .

Ahmed, you met yesterday, is my brother.

Ex: That's the man. You are talking about.

That's the man whom / who / that you are talking about.

That's the man you are talking about.

لاحظ :- يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يوضع قبل ضمير الوصل whom فقط وليس . who – that

That's the man about whom you are talking.

which = that الذي / التي

تحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول غير العاقل وتوضع قبل أو بعد الاسم الذي تصفه ويمكن استخدام **that** بدلاً منها.

→ اسم غير عاقل + which / that ضمير / اسم / فعل

Ex: The books are all mine. They are on the shelf. رف.

The books which (that) are on the shelf are all mine.

Ex: I opened the window. It overlooks يطل على the garden. (which)

I opened the window which (that) overlooks the garden.

Ex: The dog is mad. You killed it.

The dog which (that) you killed is mad.

The dog, you killed is mad.

لاحظ : - حل محل المفعول لذلك يمكن حذفها .

Ex: He bought a new car. He made an accident with it.

He bought a new car which (that) he made an accident with.

He bought a new car with which he made an accident.

* يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يستخدم قبل () وليس which .

Whose من

تستخدم لملكية عاقل وغير عاقل وتحل محل ('s) أو صفة الملكية (my/his/her/its/your/their/ our)

→ اسم المالك + whose المملوك

Ex: That's the man. His son succeeded. (whose)

That's the man whose son succeeded.

Ex: My uncle travelled abroad. We live in his house. (whose)

My uncle in whose house we live travelled abroad.

لاحظ : - يمكن استخدام حرف الجر قبلها ولا تستخدم that بدلاً منها .

Where حيث

تستخدم مع المكان.

→ اسم مكان + where ضمير / اسم

Ex: This is the house. We live in it now. (Where)

This is the house where we live.

لاحظ : - يمكن استخدام حرف الجر قبلها ولا تستخدم that بدلاً منها .

When عندما

تستخدم مع الزمان.

اسم / ضمير → **when** ظرف زمان

Ex: My uncle visits us on Friday. All of us are at home on that day.

My uncle visits us on Friday when all of us are at home.

Ex: June is a month. Students take exams in June.

June is a month when students take exams.

Ex: I usually visit my uncles on Sunday.

Sunday is the day when I usually visit my uncles.

ملاحظات عامة

1- نستخدم which مع المكان إذا استخدمنا حرف الجر:-

Ex: This is the house. I live in it.

This is the house which I live in.

This is the house in which I live.

= This is the house where I live.

2- نستخدم which مع المكان إذا لم يذكر حدث يتم داخل المكان:-

Ex: This is the house. I built it last year.

This is the house which I built last year.

3- نستخدم which مع المكان إذا جاء فعل بعد المكان مباشرة بدون فاعل:-

Ex: Ali went to the clinic. It was a kilometer from the hospital.

Ali went to the clinic which was a kilometer from the hospital.

4- إذا كنا نتحدث عن المكان أو الزمان كشيء يمكن شراءه وبيعه أو نحبه ونكره نستخدم

-: when / where وليس which

Ex: This is the house which my father bought.

لم نستخدم (where) في المثال السابق لأنها تعني (حيث) وتدل على المكان.(ولا يجوز أن تقول—هذا هو المنزل حيث والدي اشتراه) واستخدمنا (which) لأنها تعني (الذي) وتعبر عن الأشياء. وهنا نتكلم عن المنزل(house) كشيء وليس ك مكان.

Ex: Friday is the day which I like.

لم نستخدم (when) في المثال السابق لأنها تعني (عندما) وتدل على الزمن.(ولا يجوز أن تقول—الجمعة هو اليوم عندما أحبه) واستخدمنا (which) لأنها تعني (الذي) وتعبر عن الأشياء. وهنا نتكلم عن الجمعة(Friday) كشيء وليس ك وقت.

5- إذا وجد حرف جر مثل (in / on / at) نستخدم which وليس when

Ex: This is the house. I live in it. (Use....which / where)

Ex: This is the house which I live in. = This is the house in which I live.

= This is the house where I live.

Ex: June is a month. Students take exams in June. (Use....when / where)

Ex: June is a month which Students take exams in.

= June is a month in which students.= June is a month when Students take exams.

5- تحل (that) محل who / which في عبارات الوصل المحددة فقط :-

Ex: This is the player who/that scored the goal. Ex: This is the flat which/that we bought. ✓

Ex: My uncle, who(that) is a doctor, is so kind. ✗

Modal Verbs of Possibility and deduction

الأفعال الناقصة التي تعبّر عن الاستنتاج

must / can't / might

يمكن أن نستخدم بعض الأفعال الناقصة للتعبير عن الاستنتاج في المضارع أو الماضي.

Present deduction استنتاج في المضارع

must + Inf

تستخدم لعمل استنتاج قوي (مثبت) في المضارع.
- لا بد / أكيد أنه كذا / يفعل كذا.

Ex: He has three cars and a villa. He must be rich.

Ex: You must speak good English if you've lived in America for 10 years.

Past deduction استنتاج في الماضي

must + have+PP

تستخدم لعمل استنتاج قوي (مثبت) في الماضي.
- لا بد / أكيد أنه كان كذا / يفعل كذا.

Ex: Ali is a teacher of English. He must have been clever at English.

Ex: Menna looks very happy. She must have passed her exams.

بعض التعبيرات والكلمات التي تدل على استنتاج قوي مثبت :

I'm sure/ I'm certain/I feel sure/ certainly/ surely/definitely/It's definite

Can't + Inf

تستخدم لعمل استنتاج قوي (منفي) في المضارع.
- لا يمكن / مستحيل أنه كذا

Ex: He has three cars and a villa. He can't be poor.

Ex: Tamer can't be in Paris! I saw him this morning.

Can't + have+PP

تستخدم لعمل استنتاج قوي (مثبت) في الماضي.
- لا بد / أكيد أنه كان كذا / يفعل كذا.

Ex: Here is his mobile. He can't have left it in his room.

Ex: Fatma was upset yesterday. She can't have passed her test.

بعض التعبيرات والكلمات التي تدل على استنتاج قوي منفي :

Impossible/I'm sure/I'm certain/I feel sure/certainly/surely/definitely/It's definite

may/might/could + Inf

تستخدم لعمل استنتاج ضعيف (مثبت) في المضارع.
(عدم تأكيد أو عدم معرفة أو عدم اعتقاد)
- من الممكن / من المحتمل.

Ex: He may(might-could) be a tourist because he has an English guide book.

Ex: He is not here today. He may be ill.

may/might/could+ have+PP

تستخدم لعمل استنتاج ضعيف (مثبت) في الماضي.
(عدم تأكيد أو عدم معرفة أو عدم اعتقاد)
- من الممكن / من المحتمل.

Ex: We haven't heard from him for 10 years. He may(might-could) have died.

Ex: I can't find my bag. I may have left it at home.

may/might + not + Inf

تستخدم لعمل استنتاج ضعيف (منفي) في المضارع.
(عدم تأكيد أو عدم معرفة أو عدم اعتقاد)

Ex: He then may not (might not) remember you. He hasn't seen you for ages.

may/might + not+ have +PP

تستخدم لعمل استنتاج ضعيف (منفي) في الماضي.
(عدم تأكيد أو عدم معرفة أو عدم اعتقاد)

Ex: Your mother didn't call me by name. She may not (might not) have remembered me.

بعض التعبيرات والكلمات التي تدل على استنتاج ضعيف :

possible/I'm not sure/I'm not certain/It's probable/perhaps/Maybe/likely/I don't think/ I don't know/ I don't believe

ملاحظات عامة

1- يمكن أن نستخدم could have +pp للتعبير عن إمكانية فعل شيء ولكن لم يفعله:-

Ex: Ali could have visited his friend, but he stayed at home.

2- يمكن أن نستخدم couldn't have +pp للتعبير عن إستحالة حدوث شيء في الماضي:-

Ex: Rami could have caught the bus. It doesn't run on Sunday.

3- لعمل استنتاج عن حدث مستمر في المضارع نستخدم Modal verb + be +V.ing

Ex: He is making a lot of noise. He must be making something.

* الجملة هنا تعبر عن الاستمرار.

4- لعمل استنتاج عن حدث مستمر في الماضي نستخدم Modal verb +have been +V.ing

Ex: There were clothes everywhere. She must have been doing the ironing.

4- نستخدم should/shouldn't +have +pp للتعبير عن اعتقاد أو لوم على موقف أو حدث وقع في الماضي

Ex: You should(n't) have arrived (late) a bit earlier. The manager was very angry.

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Unit 7 Health and safety



Modals of obligation and necessity

الأفعال الناقصة التي تعبر عن الإلزام والضرورة



١. نستخدم should / shouldn't + inf.

١- لتقديم اقتراحات

- You should play tennis – you'd enjoy it.

- You should buy Ahmed a new CD.

٢- للنصيحة (advice)

- You shouldn't eat crisps – they're bad for your health.

- You've got a nasty cough. You shouldn't smoke.

٣- لاحظ أن should ليست قوية مثل must.

- You should stop smoking .

= It would be a good idea.

- You must stop smoking.

= It's necessary to stop.

تركيبيات هامة

Should =	It is advisable to It is desirable to I advise you to If I were you, I would It would be a good idea to it is a good thing to You had better You would rather	المصدر +

Shouldn't =	It is not advisable to It is not desirable to I advise you not to If I were you, I wouldn't It would not be a good idea to It is not a good thing to You had better not You would rather not	المصدر +

e.g. – you should do more exercise = it's advisable to do more exercise

٤. نستخدم must :

١- نستخدم للتعبير عن القوانين والقواعد العامة

Drivers must wear seat belts.

٢- للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية

e.g. You must stop smoking

→ You must remember to drive on the left.

٣- تستخدم (الماضي أو الامنيات) للتعبير عن احساس قوي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير عن أن شيء مهم بالنسبة لنا وفي هذه

الحالة تستخدم فقط مع الضمائر I و مع You في حالة المسؤول

→ We must tell the truth. → I must visit my grandparents more often.

→ We must buy a present for Ali's birthday.. → I must work hard for the exams next week.

٤- كما تستخدم في حالة توجيه دعوة أو التعبير عن مشاعر صادقة

→ You must come to my party tonight. → You must try a piece of my cake

- لاحظ استخدام Must للتعبير عن الضرورة في المضارع والمستقبل

- I must see my doctor tomorrow.

- I must go now.

احظ يمكن استخدام التعبيرات الآتية بدل must

Must =	It is necessary/important (for+...) to It is obligatory (for+...) to It is a must/necessity (for+...) to	+ مصدر
---------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------

استخدم 'mustn't' بمعنى ممنوع أو غير مسموح كما تعنى أن هناك قواعد وقوانين يجب اتباعها والمخالفة تعرضك للعقاب.

Mustn't =	{ Be not allowed to غير مسموح Be forbidden to ممنوع Be prohibited / banned to ممنوع It's against the law to ضد القانون No + v.ing	} + مصدر
------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------

E.g. You mustn't park here = it is not allowed to park here = You are forbidden to park here.

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1- There is a "No Smoking " sign. We..... smoke here.

a-shouldn't b-should c-mustn't d-must

2 Drivers stop their cars when the traffic lights are red .

a-shouldn't b-should c-mustn't d-must

3. Children....play with matches. It's dangerous.

a. must b. mustn't c. should d. shoudn't

4. You drive a car without holding a driving licence. It's against the law.

a. shouldn't b. mustn't c must d. should

5. You take photos here; it's a military area.

a must b mustn't c needn't d shouldn't

6. You try my sister's cake now. It's really delicious!

a needn't b should to c must d mustn't

7- Is it a/an to take this medicine?

a advice b unnecessary c necessary d must

8-My sister made a cake. You try it. It's lovely!

a-ought b-should to c-have to d-must

9. When driving, you always stop at the red light

a-shouldn't b-should c-mustn't d-must

10- To drive a car, oneget a license first .

a-shouldn't b-should c-mustn't d-must

11 You talk when the teacher is explaining things to you.

a must b mustn't c should d shouldn't to

12 You wash your hands after working in the garden.

a. ought b. mustn't c. should d.shoudn't

13 You eat food after it falls on the floor.

a must b mustn't c can't d shouldn't to

14- you.....to take part in the conference.

a- should b- 'd better c- ought d- must

15-You..... look at the sun. It is bad for your eyes !

a-wouldn't b mustn't c should d must

16-It is inadvisable to watch too much TV. You do so.

a-shouldn't b-should c-mustn't d-must

17) You park here. It's forbidden.
a-shouldn't b-should c-mustn't d-must

18) It's a to study hard for exams.
a. necessary b. necessity c a must d. essential

19-You revise for the exam. it's my advice.
a. must b. should c. Mustn't revise d. Shouldn't vise

20-You spend much time watching TV. It's a waste of time.
a.should b. must c. can d. shouldn't

21-Look after your possessions. You leave them on a bus or train.
a. should b. must c. have to d. shouldn't

22-You read this new story; it's recommended.
a. should b. must c. ought d. mustn't

23. You run next to the swimming pool. You might fall over.
a) mustn't b) must c) should d) oughtn't

24. You take along some cash. The restaurant may not accept credit cards.
a) mustn't b) should c) has to d) needn't

25. This is a dangerous tour. Children be accompanied by an adult.
a) shouldn't b) should c) mustn't d) must

26. We haven't got much time. We hurry.
a) should to b) must c) don't have to d) has to

27. No one break the law.
a. should b. shouldn't c. must d mustn't

28-We to have different bins everywhere for food waste.
a) should b) must c) ought d) mustn't

29- There's a lot of dust on the bookshelf. You clean your room more often.
a) should b) must c) need d) have

30- You talk when the teacher is explaining things to you.
a) should b) must c) oughtn't d) mustn't

31-You eat food after it falls on the floor.
a) should b) must c) shouldn't d) mustn't

32- It's better your keyboard frequently.
a) clean b) cleaning c) to clean d) to cleaning

33- You drive a car without holding a driving licence. It's against the law.
a) oughtn't b) needn't c) shouldn't d) mustn't

34- It'sto wash your hands very carefully with soap and a lot of water.
a) banned b) desirable c) forbidden d) prohibited

35-You throw away food if you think it is bad or poisonous.
a) mustn't b) ought c) shouldn't d) must

36-You'd better a first class ticket to travel by train.
a) get b) getting c) to get d) gets

37- It isn't to walk on the grass. Never do it.
a) banned b) forbidden c) prohibited d) allowed

38-I advise you so many sweets.
a) to eat b) eating c) not to eat d) not eating

39- It's to go to the gym more often to keep fit.
a) advise b) advice c) advisable d) advising

Unit 8 Robots

Conditional forms

حالة if الصفرية : (zero conditional)

→ If/when + مضارع بسيط → مضارع بسيط

* تستخدم لوصف افعال او احداث تكون حقيقة عادة

Ex → if I feel hot , I take a bath . → If we mix red and green, we get blue.

→ if I have a headache, I take aspirin. → Streets become wet if it rains heavily

→ If I am tired , I go to bed. → I get a headache if I read for too long

→ If / When I read in bed, I fall asleep. It's a habit.

* تستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق علمية ثابتة (مثل قوانين الطبيعة والفيزياء والكيمياء الفلك)

Ex → if/when metals are heated , they expand. If you heat ice, it melts -

If you boil water , it evaporates. If we freeze water , it turns into ice.

* تستخدم الحالة الصفرية عندما تحتوى الجملة على احد ظروف التكرار الاتية والخاصة بالمضارع البسيط:

(always/usually/often/never/ever/every)

If I read for a long time, I usually get a headache.

٣- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الصفرية كالاتى
+ اداة استفهام + dodoes+ sub + inf → if /when+ (جملة مضارع بسيط) ?

→ What do you do if /when you feel hot??

Do /Does+ sub + inf → if/when + (جملة مضارع بسيط) ?

→ Does ice melts if /when you heat it?

ملاحظات هامة : لابد ان تكون الحقيقة عامة وليس خاصة واذا كانت الحقيقة خاصة نستخدم الحالة الاولى

١- استخدام صفة الاشارة this / that / these / those قبل الفاعل او المفعول :

- If you heat the ice in this pan, it will melt

- if you don't water these plants soon , they will die.

٢- استخدام صفة الملكية (my/his/her/its/your/their/our)

→ If the plants on our farm get very thirsty , we will irrigate them.

٣- عند استخدام موقف محدد بوقت معين

→ If it rains heavily tonight , streets will become wet. موقف محدد (حالة اولى)

→ If it rains heavily , streets become wet. حقيقة عامة (حال صفرية)

حالة if الأولى : (1st conditional)

ت تكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

المصدر + الفاعل + will/can/may/should ، جملة في المضارع البسيط

Ex - If the bus arrives late again, I'll phone my mother.

Ex - Tarek is ill. If he's better tomorrow, he'll come to school.

نستخدم حالة "if" الأولى عندما نتحدث عن:

١- شرط في المستقبل. مثل:

If you study hard, you will succeed.

٢- التنبؤ prediction . مثل:

If there are clouds, it will rain.

٣- الوعد promise . مثل:

If you get high marks, I will buy you a new mobile phone.

٤- التهديد threat . مثل:

If you annoy your brother, I will punish you.

ملاحظات ::

١- ممكن ان يكون جواب الشرط نصيحة او ازاما:

→ If you want to succeed , you should study hard.

→ If there is a law , you must obey it.

٢- ممكن ان يكون جواب الشرط جملة امرية او طلب او نهي:

1- If you meet ali , invite him to the party.

2- If you see my father, don't tell him what happened.

٣- يمكن استخدام (can) بدل من (will) للتعبير عن القدرة :

► If I have a car, I can go to work more easily.

- يمكن استخدام (may/might) بدل من (will) للتعبير عن الاحتمال :

► If the weather is good today, we may go to the beach.

► if I see ali, I might ask him to help me with my homework.

(might = will perhaps)

٣- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الاولى كالتالي :

(جملة مضارع بسيط) ? + اداة استفهام will+ sub + inf → if +

→ What will you do if it is hot tomorrow?

will+ sub + inf → if + ? (جملة مضارع بسيط)

→ Will you come if he invites you?

حالة if- الثانية: (2nd conditional)

ت تكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

المصدر+ would/might/ could+ جملة في الماضي البسيط If + الفاعل ،

نستخدم حالة "if" الحالة الثانية عندما نتحدث عن:

١- ت عبر عن موقف غير محتمل او شيء تخيلي في المضارع

- If I had a lot of money, I would buy a big house
- If Ali were/was taller, he would be a good basketball player.
- If I was / were rich, I would build a palace!
- If Egypt had a lot of rain, it might have a lot more trees.

٢- تستخدمن الحالة الثانية ايضا للتعبير عن النصيحة: مع استخدام were مع جميع الضمائر

- If I were you, I'd help poor people - .If I were you, I wouldn't waste my time.

٣- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الثانية كالتالي :

What would/might/could + sub + inf → if ? (جملة ماضي بسيط)

Ex-What would you buy if you had a lot of money?

٤. الافعال (He - she -it) (cut - put -read - shut - hit) لا تتغير عند تصريفها وتعبر في المضارع البسيط اذا لم يضاف لها (s) مع (s)

E.g. if he shut the door to the farm, the animals wouldn't go out.

if Fatma read the story carefully, she would understand it.

٢- اذا كان فعل الشرط (would + inf) تكون الجملة حالة ثانية ونختار.

E.g. If Ali had a camera, he would take a lot of photos.

If we had to work at the weekend, we would get a reward.

٣- اذا كان جواب الشرط (would have to + inf) او (would have + noun) تكون الجملة حالة تانية ونختار ماضي بسيط.

E.g. if sama won the competition, she would have a prize.

If Omar spend all his money, he would have to borrow

1- If you watch too much television, you..... your eyes.

a will damage b would damage c won't damage d would have damaged

2- If you..... red and green paint, you get brown paint.

a mixed b will mix c had mixed d mix

3- If Ahmed had read that book, he..... what happened at the end.

a knew b will know c would know d would have known

4- If I went to London, I..... my English every day!

a practise b will practise c would practise d would have practised

5- I won't go to the park if you..... with me.

a not come b don't come c didn't come d hadn't come

6- Hassan has worked hard for the test. I'll be surprised if he.....

a doesn't pass b isn't passing c hadn't passed d won't pass

7- If I went to Australia, I..... my cousins.

a will see b saw c would see d had seen

8- Adel..... bought that phone if it hadn't been so expensive.

a might b might have c will have d had

9- I would have that mobile if I enough money.

a had had b had c have had d would have

10- What..... If you got lost in a big city?

a you would do b did you do c would you do d you did

11- What if your passport ? – Surely, I'd inform the police.

a had stolen b had been stolen c stole d was stolen

12- Iron if you leave it in the open air.

a rust b will rust c rusts d would rust

13 Contact the ambulance if there.....an accident.

a was b is c were d will be

14- My friend helped me well. If hesupportive, I wouldn't have been able to solve the problem.

a hadn't done b had done c had been d hadn't been

15- if omar.....all his money, he would have to borrow.

a-spends b- spent c- had spent d-was spending

16- I will go to Alex if so, Iyou.

a contact b will be contacted c will contact d would contact

17- help me if I were in trouble?

a Will you b Would you c Did you d Can you

18- If youmore careful, you would have minimized your mistakes.

a had been b were c had d had had

19- I go to the club, if I have time. I haven't decided yet.

a would b may c should d have to

20- If she read the news, she shocked to read about the terrible accident.

a is b will be c would be d were

21- If the problem well, we would reach a reasonable solution.

a discussed b was discussed c had discussed d had been discussed

22- Amira always stays inside if itvery hot outside.

a is b be c was d would be

23- If Basel reallyto become an engineer, he would study harder.

a had wanted b wants c wanted d has wanted

24-If it is cold this month , our plants

a-die	b-will die	c-would die	d-had died
25-If it	cold, our plants would die.		
a-is	b-had been	c-was	d-had
26-- If those goats eat the bark on my trees, the trees			
a-die	b- would die	c- have died	d- will die
27- If water freezes, it.....into ice.			
a-will turn	b-would turn	c- turns	d-turned
28-If people hadn't grown enough food, they.....ill.			
a-will become	b- would become	c- become	d-would have become
29-If it went on raining for much longer, the river			
a-will flood	b-would flood	c-would have flooded	d-floods
30- If the farmer's fields get very dry this summer, he.....them.			
a- irrigates	b- will irrigate	c- would irrigate	d- would have irrigate
31-if you heat ice, it.....			
a-would melt	b-melted	c-melts	d-will melt
32-If there is a sandstorm tonight, the town full of sand tomorrow.			
a-is	b-would be	c-will be	d-would have been
33-If you mix yellow and blue, you.....green.			
a-would get	b-got	c-will get	d-get
34-If you heat water, it			
a-will boil	b-would boil	c- boils	d-boiled
35-If I read in bed, I asleep. It's a habit.			
a-could fall	b-fall	c-falling	d-would fail
36-Tarek is ill. If he's better tomorrow, he.....to school.			
a-will come	b-would come	c-comes	d-come
37-If I were rich, I a palace!			
a-built	b-would build	c-will built	d-would have built
38-If Egypt had a lot of rain, it a lot more trees.			
a-might have	b-will have	c-had had	d-may have
39-If you had gone to the sports club, you			Ali.
a-could see	b-will see	c-saw	d-would have seen
40-If scientists study the rings of trees, they information about our climate in the past.			
a-would find	b-would have found	c-can find	d-found
41-Hussein..... reading his book if he didn't fall asleep.			
a-would finish	b-wouldn't finish	c-will finish	d-wouldn't have finished
42-if I had written work, I	it		
a-would do	b-will do	c-would have done	d-did
43-If Nihal watches frightening films, she			night.
a-does not sleep	b-will not sleep	c-wouldn't sleep	d-didn't sleep
44-If you pick those apples now, they very sweet.			
a-won't taste	b-doesn't taste	c-wouldn't taste	d-didn't taste
45-Water if the temperature is zero or below.			
a-would freeze	b-freezes	c-can freeze	d-will freeze
46-Ia headache if I spend too long on the computer.			
a-could get	b-will get	c-get	d-would get
47-If she trains hard, she next week's race.			
a-wins	b-would win	c-will win	d-win
48-if you practise a sport, you.....better at it.			
a-could get	b-will get	c-get	d-would get
49-if you practise a sport, you.....in the sports team.			
a-get	b-will get	c-would have got	d-would get
50-If you read quickly, you quickly too.			
a-learn	b-learned	c-would learn	d-might learn
51-If you read quickly, youthe book by tomorrow.			
a-would finish	b-will finish	c-finish	d-would have finished
52- If you can't dictate your conditions, you..... negotiate.			
a-will	b- should	c- need	d- ought
53- If there's a lot of rain during the year, the rings.....quite wide.			
a-are	b- would be	c- will be	d- shall be
54-if we plant trees, then we.....cleaner air.			
a-will be having	b-have	c-will have	d-will have had

55- If our heart stops working, death soon
a. follow b. will follow c. follows d. followed

56-Nabila always..... her mother if she has too much to do.
a-will help b- won't help c- would help d-helps

Unit 9

A good education



The past simple tense

التكوين 1-Form

يتكون الماضي البسيط من (التصريف الثاني للفعل) باضافة ed أو ied لل فعل إذا كان فعل عادي (منظم) مثل Play – played / help – helped
اما إذا كان فعل شاذ (غير منظم) يُحفظ مثل see - saw / go - went / have – had.

الاستخدام 2-Usage

نستخدم العاضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

E.g. I played football yesterday. I was in Alexandria a month ago.

٢. عادة في الماضي غالباً مع كلمة used to والي معناها اعتاد أن).

E.g. When I was in Paris, I used to play (played) tennis.

للحظة يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليدل على عادة في الماضي (Always- often- never-usually/every.....).

E.g. When he was a child, he walked to school everyday.

> I always ate breakfast before I went to school.

٣. حكاية قصة.

E.g. Ali found a bag, and then he went to the police station.

٤. حالة if الثانية :

E.g. If I had enough money, I'd buy this expensive mobile.

٥. الاحداث التي حدثت تباعاً واحد تلو الآخر في الماضي ليس هناك فارق زمني.

E.g. First, he paid the taxi, then he got out of the taxi.

When he had an idea, he wrote a short story.

Yesterday, I went to the club and met my friends.

٦. ويستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الآتية حالة وجود فاعل

1- I wish + فاعل

> I wish Hany studied hard.

2- It's (high)time + فاعل

> It's time she studied English.

3- I would rather + فاعل

> I'd rather he left now.

> I'd rather you didn't hunt elephants

الكلمات الدالة 3-Key words

Yesterday (in 2009) سنة ماضية + / الماضي مدة زمنية last / منذ ago (مدة زمنية) / امس in

in the past / ذات مرة once / one day / How long ago = when / The other day

مصدر الفعل (did not(didn't) + V.(inf) + فاعل

٤. النفي : Negative

في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + didn't +

→ I didn't play football yesterday. → he didn't go to school last week.

لاحظ : هناك اشكال اخرى للافعال في زمن الماضي التي لا يمكن تحول الى النفي باستخدام didn't مثل:
was → wasn't / were → weren't / could → couldn't

⇒ Ali **wasn't** at the cinema last week. ⇒ They **weren't** at school yesterday.

⇒ When I was young , I **couldn't** ride a bike.

٥. السؤال Question :

Did + subject + inf..... مصدر الفعل ?

Yes / No نتبع الاتى :

→ Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

مصدر الفعل + did + subject + inf..... اداة الاستفهام ?

→ What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?

→ where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

٦. المبني للمجهول Passive :

+ مفعول + was/were + p.p

→ Football **was played** yesterday. → The film **was watched** at home by Heba

The Past Perfect الماضي التام

١. التكوين Form :

(had + فاعل)

➤ I **had finished** my work before I took a break.

(hadn't + فاعل)

➤ They **hadn't watched** TV.

(Had + sub...+ p.p....?)

or

(had + sub...+ p.p....?)

➤ Had Huda played tennis? Yes, she had. No, she hadn't

➤ What had he done before returning home?

٢. في حالة السؤال : يتكون من

(had + been + p.p...)

٣. في حالة المبني للمجهول : يتكون من

➤ A film **had been watched** (by me)

٤. الاستخدام Usage :

١- يستخدم الماضي التام ليصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي.

⇒ After Mai **had returned from school**, she studied her lessons.

٣ : يستخدم الماضي التام بعد (because/as) لتوسيع سبب/مبرر حدوث شيء في الماضي (حدث ثم اولاً) وكانت له نتيجة واضحة في الماضي:

➤ He went to hospital **because** he had eaten bad food.

➤ We weren't hungry **as** we had already eaten.

⇒ Hassan **didn't play football because** he had forgotten his football trainers

٤- مع حالة if الثالثة.

⇒ If I **had been more careful**, I wouldn't have lost my mobile.

٥. الكلمات الدالة Key words :

After/As soon as/ When	ماضي تام → ماضي بسيط
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ماضي بسيط →	After/As soon as/ When	ماضي تام → ماضي بسيط
-------------	------------------------	----------------------



Ex- After/As soon as/When I had done my homework, I watched TV .

Ex- I watched TV . After/as soon as I had done my homework,

By the time/Before/When	ماضي بسيط → ماضي تام
-------------------------	----------------------

ماضي تام	By the time/Before/When	ماضي بسيط → ماضي تام
----------	-------------------------	----------------------



Ex- I had done my homework before/ by the time/when I watched TV .

→ Before/ By the time I watched TV ,I had done my homework.

الفاعل + didn't + inf.	until - till	فاعل had + P.P
صفة/اسم الفاعل + wasn't / weren't +	until - till	
الفاعل + wasn't / weren't + p.p	until - till	
الفاعل + wouldn't + inf.	until - till	
No one + التصريف الثاني للفعل	until - till	

➤ I didn't watch TV (till / until) I had done my homework.

➤ He wasn't sad until he had met his wife.

➤ I wasn't promoted until I had increased my target.

➤ I wouldn't leave the office until I had checked that all the doors were locked.

➤ No one left the office until they had finished all tasks.

Important notes



١- اذا لم ياتى بعد After/ before فاعل ياتى بعده (v.ing)

After(v ing/noun)+ (بدون فاعل)	ماضي بسيط →
------------------------------------	-------------

before (v ing/noun)+ (بدون فاعل)	ماضي تام →
--------------------------------------	------------

Ex- After doing the shopping , she returned home .

After the accident, he wasn't able to move.

→ She had done the shopping before returning home .

She had already visited the city before the school trip.

٢: ياتى الماضى التام بعد هذه الافعال فى الماضى وهى :

.....discovered\found\realized\knew\remembered\heard.....S.+ had + P.P

After				ماضي تام →
As soon as	+ ، ماضي بسيط	ماضي بسيط	That	ماضي تام →
When				

Ex: When I arrived at the station I found that the train had left the station.

→ as soon as/after I saw ahmed, I realized that I had forgotten his book at home.

→ After I heard that I had passed the exam, I phoned my dad.

٣: ياتى بعد ماضي تام وبعد ماضي Before that After that

after = before that →	ماضي تام →	ماضي بسيط
before = after that →	ماضي بسيط →	ماضي تام

Ex: I watched the film but before that I had done my homework.

Ex: I had had a shower , after that I went out.

٤ : ماضي تام + فترة زمنية في الماضي (By +(yesterday/2013)

E.g. By yesterday, he had reached Paris./ By1913, the titanic had shipwrecked.

٥: نستخدم هذه التركيبة عندما (لا يوجد فارق زمني بين الحدفين)

After /as soon as/ when → ماضي بسيط → ماضي بسيط .

Ex: When she saw a snake in front of her, she cried.

Ex: He told me as soon as he heard the news.

1- Children from rich familiesat home by a governess.

a. had taught b- taught c-were teaching d-were taught

2-I.....a lovely big cake on my last birthday.

a. gave b- was given c-had given d-given

3-Governesses often employed by rich families.

a. were b- was c-had d-did

4.He lots of friends when he went to school.

a. have already made b. has already made c. had already made d. already made

5.sheto a boarding school after she had upset Mrs Reed and her cousin John.

a. sends b- had sent c-was sent d-sent

6-I always breakfast before I went to school.

a-was eating b- had eaten c-eat d-ate

7.We a solution to the problem until we had discussed it.

a haven't reached b. hadn't reached c. don't reach d. didn't reach

8.Mona remembered she a TV programme about online learning last week.

a) had watched b) has watched c) watched d) was watched

9.The girls were cold at the school because the head teacherno money to keep it warm.

a) had spent b) has spent c) spent d) was spending

10.Unluckily, my car yesterday.

a doesn't repair b. wasn't repaired c. didn't repair d. hadn't repair

11.As soon as I knew my friend was sick, I him.

a visit b will visit c had visited d visited

12.Mrs Reed made Jane Eyre stay in a bedroom because she with her cousin.

a) had fought b) has fought c) fought d) fights

13 After Jane had arrived, she..... that the headmaster at Lowood School was a cruel person.

a) was realised b) realised c) had realised d) will realise

14- I didn't go to school until I breakfast.

a have b had c have had d had had

15- I returned the book to the library when I it.

a will read b had read c was reading d have read

16) Kamal an English person before he met my friend Jack.

a. did not meet b. has not met c. won't meet d. had not met

17-when I woke up, my father.....so I didn't see him.

a-left b-had left c-had been leaving d-has left

18) "Did you go to the party?" - No, I..... . 2016

a. didn't invite b. hadn't invited c. wasn't invited

19) I turned off the light before to bed.

a. go b. going c. went d. to go

20-As soon as I got to the station, I realised that I my train.

a) had missed b) missed c) have missed d) miss

21) No sooner the noise than we rushed to the spot.

a. had we heard b. did we hear c. we had heard d. we did hear

22-Ali alwaysto work when he was young.
 a-walked b-walks c-had worked d-was walking

23 Having the visa, I booked a flight to Canada.
 a received b had received c to receive d receiving

24-- As soon as I saw the accident, I the ambulance.
 a phone b will phone c had phoned d phoned

25. I.....my own computer for three years before anything went wrong with it.
 a) had b) have c) had had d) was having

26-After the hotel, we asked for lunch.
 a) reaching b) had reached c) reached d) reaches

27.seen the accident, we called the police.
 a. After b. On c. Before d. Having

28. Before the thief was discovered, he many things from the flat
 a. had stolen b. had been stolen c. has stolen d. has been stolen

29. When we got to the show, unfortunately all seats.....
 a. took b. were taking c. had taken d. had been taken

30. After I heard that I the exam, I phoned my dad.
 a. passed b. was passing c. has passed d. had passed

31. He..... punished for his mistakes until his father had arrived home.
 a. Wasn't b. Didn't c. Couldn't d. hadn't

32.leaving the shop I remembered that I had forgotten my wallet there
 a. Before b. After c. When d. as

33. When we saw the hotel, we that it was a great place for a holiday
 a. have known b. had known c. knew d. were knowing

34. I had finished all my work before.....the company.
 a. left b. had left c. Having left d. leaving

35. Hardly had the match started.....it began to rain.
 a. when b. that c. then d. than

36-.....drinking some juice, I had eaten a sandwich.
 a. Before b. After c. By the time d. Having

37- The injured men were carried and.....to hospital by the ambulance
 a. Were taken b. had taken c. taken d. took

38-After my work.....done. I had a break.
 a. had b. had had c. had been d. having had

39-He..... for his mistakes until his father had arrived home.
 a. hadn't punished b. Didn't punish c. won't punish d. Wasn't punished

40-Hassan money from Ali because he had left his money at home.
 a) borrows b) had borrowed c) borrowed d) was borrowing

41-When we arrived home, we saw that our lights left on.
 a) have been b) was c) had d) had been

Unit 10 What's your job?

الباشر والغير باشر

الكلام الباشر هو :

الكلام الصادر هن المتكلم نفسه ، ويوضع بين علامتي تنصيص ”.....“

-She Said,” I like tennis” (مباشر)
 - She said that she liked tennis. (منقول)

الكلام غير الباشر : هو الكلام المنقول عن المتكلم بواسطة شخص آخر

الجمل الخبرية 1 - Statement



لتحويل اي جملة خبرية نتبع الاتي :

١- تبقى said كما هي ويمكن نستخدم (promised/explained/complained) بدلًا منها

٢- تحول said الى told

٣- حذف الاقواس

٤- نربط that ، او يمكن حذفها



فعل ماضى + فاعل + فعل القول said/explained (that)

فعل ماضى + فاعل + مفعول + فعل القول told

٥- تتغير الضمائر حسب المتكلم او المخاطب

أ - ضمائر المتكلم تعود على فاعل جملة فعل القول وتحول كما يلى :

* I →. he / she → me →.. him / her → my →.. his / her

* We →.. they → us →... them → our →. their

ب- ضمائر المخاطب تعود على مفعول جملة فعل القول وتحول كما يلى :

* You I / he / she / we / they ----- فاعل

* you me / him / her / us / them ----- مفعول

* your my / his / her / our / their ----- ملكية

تحويل أفعال القول

say	say	Say to	Tell
says	says	Says to	Tells
said	said	Said to	Told

تتغير الأزمنة حسب الجدول الآتي :

كلام مباشر Direct	كلام غير مباشر Indirect
زمن المضارع البسيط (التصريف الاول)	زمن الماضي البسيط (التصريف الثاني)
زمن المضارع المستمر (am/is/are + V.ing)	زمن الماضي المستمر (was/were+ V.ing)
زمن المضارع التام (have/ has +P.P)	زمن الماضي التام (had+ P.P)
زمن المضارع التام المستمر (have/has + been+ V.ing)	زمن الماضي التام المستمر (had + been+ V.ing)
زمن الماضي البسيط (التصريف الثاني)	زمن الماضي التام (had+ P.P)
(was/were+ V.ing)	(was/were+ V.ing) زمن المضارع التام المستمر (had + been+ V.ing)
مصدر Will +	مصدر Would +
مصدر can +	مصدر could +
مصدر shall + (في النصيحة)	مصدر should +
مصدر shall + (في المستقبل)	مصدر Will +
مصدر must + (ضرورة/ الزام)	مصدر must /had to +
مصدر must + (استنتاج)	Must + have + P.P
مصدر mustn't + (تحريم)	mustn't/wasn't to/weren't to
مصدر have to/has to +	مصدر had to +

كما تتحول الظروف الزمنية والمكانية كالتالي

yesterday	the day before - the previous day
tomorrow	the next (following) day/ the day after
Next + اسم	the + اسم + after /the next + اسم / the following + اسم
tomorrow morning	the next (following) morning
now	Then/ at that time
tonight	that night
	ago, last
	here
at the moment	at that time
thus	so
	these
	this
	that

Ex → أمثلة

1- "I like tennis and I played a good game this morning," said Tamer

- Tamer said that he liked tennis and had played a good game that morning.

2-Ahmad said to me, "I can swim fast."

-Ahmad told me that he could swim fast.

3- He said to me: "I will see you tomorrow".

He told me that he would see me the next day

4- "I want to visit Cairo next week." said Hany.

Hany said that he wanted to visit Cairo the following week.

5- "I'll be home tomorrow morning," he said.

He promised that he would be home the next morning.

لاحظ : لا يتم تغيير ما يدخل الأقواس في هذه الجمل

1- لأن ما يدخل الأقواس حقيقة.

→-Ali said to Ramy, "The sun rises in the morning."

Ali told Ramy that the sun rises in the morning..

→The teacher said to us "The Nile is the longest river in the world."

The teacher told us that the Nile is the longest river in the world

→Eman said " Damascus is the capital of Syria"

Eman said that Damascus is the capital of Syria.

2- لأن فعل القول مضارع بسيط ويتم تغيير الضمائر فقط

Ex-Rania says, " I will travel to London."

Rania says that she will travel to London.

Ex-Ahmad says "I am ready for the exam."

Ahmad says that he is ready for the exam

3- لأن الحدث قيل في الحال أو قبل فترة بسيطة مع (just) now – a moment/a moment ago

→He said just now, " I have already passed the exam."

He said just now that he has already passed the exam.

4- مع الماضي التام والفعال الناقص في الماضي لاتتغير وغيرها مثل :

(would/ could /might/should/ought to/had better/used to/had+ p.p)

Ex-He said" We could see the mountain after we had reached the top of the tower "

He said that they could see the mountain after they had reached the top of the tower.

٥- مع الاشياء التي لا تزال حقيقة (مثل الاوصاف / العادات / الحقائق الغرافية) ، نملك الحرية في تغيير زمنها وظروفها
أى سنجد زمن واحد فقط صحيح هو غالباً المضارع البسيط وإن لم نجد سختار الماضي البسيط

→ He said, "I'm two metres tall"

He said he is/was two metres tall"

→ He said, "She is a beautiful girl with long hair"

He said (that) she is/was a beautiful girl with long hair.

٦- إذا تم تبليغ الجملة في نفس اليوم ونفس المكان : لا يتم تغيير الظرف وبالتالي نمتلك الحرية في تغيير الزمن (ال فعل) أو عدم تغييره

→ Heba said, " I will meet them here again tomorrow"

Heba said that she will meet them here again tomorrow.

Heba said that she would meet them here again tomorrow.

الأسئلة في الغير مباشر



Yes/ No questions النوع الاول

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الآتي :

١- نحول (asked – wanted to know – wondered- inquired) الى said , said to

٢- نحذف الاقواس

٣- نربط ب " If / whether " بمعنى إذا / لو .

٤- نحذف " do/does / did " ونضع الفاعل قبل الفعل المساعد او الناقص .

٥- يتم ترتيب الجملة (فاعل + فعل + مفعول) ونغير الازمنة الى الماضي

٦- واذا كان فعل القول مضارع (asks/wants to know/says) لا تتغير الازمنة

لاحظ استخدام **whether** في التركيبة الآتية

if/ whether + جملة خبرية + or not
جملة خبرية + whether or not

EX -Ali asked me if/ whether I was going out or not.

Ali asked me whether or not I was going out.

فعل ماضى + فاعل wondered/inquired/(asked) + (if / whether) + مفعول + فعل القول

Examples →

1- "Are you going to visit the pyramids , Ali? Said Ahmed

→ Ahmed asked Ali if / whether he was going to visit the pyramids .

2- "Can you speak French , Ola?" said Mona

→ -Mona asked ola if / whether she could speak French .

3-Amira said to Radwa, "Have you ever been to Aswan?"

→ Amira asked Radwa if/whether she had ever been to Aswan

4- "Do you often write poems?" said I.

I asked him if / whether he often wrote poems

5- "Will you study abroad?" he said to me

She asked me if/whether I would study abroad.

6- "Shall we go now?" He said

He asked me if / whether we should go now.

النوع الثاني Wh questions

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الآتي :

١-نحوں said / said to الى : (asked – wanted to know –wondered/inquired)

٢- نحذف الاقواس .

٣- نربط الجملة بكلمة الاستفهام الموجودة .

٤- يتم ترتيب الجملة (فاعل + فعل + مفعول)

فعل ماضی + فاعل + (أداة استفهام) + مفعول = فاعل القول wondered/inquired/(asked)

Examples →

1- "Where did you spend your holiday, Khaled?" Nasser wanted to know.

Nasser wanted to know where Khaled had spent his holiday.

2 - "How long will the pain last? Hany asked me

-Hany asked me how long the pain would last

3 "Where will you go next week?" She said to him

She asked him where he would go the following week.

4- "Which subjects are you studying next year?"

He/She asked me which subjects I was studying next/the following year.

5- "What did you do yesterday?" ? I asked Ali

I asked Ali what he had done the day before.

1 Khaled told me that he..... basketball the day before.

a plays b had played c has played d was played

2- Samira said that they all of Cairo from the top of the tower.

a can see b could be seen c could see d have seen

3- The teacher told us that Russia the biggest country in the world.

a is b were c has been d would be

4 Leila says that she ready now to go to the shops.

a was b had been c is d is being

5 Mother said that we could watch television after..... our homework.

a finish b have finished c finishing d had finished

6 Haytham said that it hot that day.

a will be b would be c is d is being

7 Mohamed me that he had had a busy morning.

a said b explained c told d admitted

8 Eman said that Damascus..... the capital of Syria.

a is b be c had been d is being

9 Karim promised that he us the next morning.

a will phone b would phone c phoned d had phoned

10- Zeinab Mona that London was the biggest city in England.

a-said b-told c-explained d- promised

11- The manager declared that the company brilliant workers the next month.

a had promoted b is promoting c have promoted d was going to promote

12- Hatim tells us that he..... the summer holiday in Alexandria when he finishes exams..

a has spent b will spend c would spend d had spent

13- The criminals admitted that they the villa.

a had robbed b hadn't robbed c are robbing d have robbed

14- The social studies teacher told us that Asia the largest continent in the world.

a was b is c has been d will be

15- I knew that a new secondary school in our village recently.

a has built b has been built c had been built d had built

16- Ali told me that he his homework at that moment.

a had done b has been doing c will do d was doing

17- My friend told me that he the visa to the USA until he had paid for it.

a doesn't take b won't take c hadn't taken d didn't take

18- I was told that my friend a terrible accident while he was driving to Mansoura.

a had had b had c was having d is having

19- Adel said that he..... to the hospital to visit his close friend yesterday.
 a must have gone b might go c had to go d must go

21-She complained that she..... for more than an hour for her appointment.
 a-would wait b-had waited c-has waited d-was waiting

22- They promised that they us as soon as they arrived.
 a-would phone b-phone c-had phoned d-will phone

23- He admitted that he late the night before.
 a-was arrived b-has arrived c-had arrived d-would arrive

24- She explained that she to visit me the following week.
 a-had hoped b-has hoped c-was hoping d-hoped

25-He agreed that he anyone what I had said.
 a-won't tell b-would not tell c-hadn't tell d-doesn't tell

26- Nadia said that she a test the following week.
 a-took b-had taken c-will take d-was taking

27-Hoda promised that she..... me to revise if I wanted.
 a-will help b-had helped c-helps d-would help

28-Mr Farag said he his driving test the previous year.
 a-would pass b-passes c-was passing d-had passed

29-He explained that his uncle him to find another job.||
 a-will encourage b-would encourage c-was encouraging d-can encourage

30-He said that his uncle our products for many years.
 a-had sold b-is selling c-sells d-would sell

31-Tarek explained they were hot because they..... Tennis.||
 a-would play b-had been playing c-are playing d-have been playing

32-He said that he was a sociable person and so he talking to customers.
 a) would enjoy b) has enjoyed c) will enjoy d) enjoys

33-I told him that we interviewing any more people today.||
 a-haven't b-hadn't c-weren't d-aren't

34-Mona shouted that the animal dangerous.||
 a-had b-has c-would be d-was

35-Ahmed told us that his father a doctor.
 a-were b-has c-is d-does

37-she agreed that she..... start revising that evening.
 a-has b-had c-will d-would

38-She said that she to visit Cairo the following week.
 a-will want b-would want c-wanted d-had wanted

39-Karim admitted that he lost the pen that I.....him.
 a-had lent b-have lent c-would lend d-will lend

40-I promised that I him on Saturday morning.
 a-had contacted b-have contacted c-would contact d-will contact

41-the teacher told us that the Nile the longest river in the world.
 a-is b-was c-had d-would be

42-Ahmad says that he ready for the exam.
 a-is b-was c-had d-would be

43- Monira has just told Amira that they to their friend's wedding tonight.
 a) would go b) have gone c) were going d) are going

44-My son explained that his book really exciting.
 a-will be b-would be c-is d-was

45-The thief admitted that hethe necklace from Mrs Morrison's bag the night before.
 a) would steal b) steals c) had stolen d) was stolen

46. At the wedding party yesterday, the bride said the happiest day of her life.
 a. today was b. that day was c. yesterday had d. that day had

47-Leila said that she liked tennis and a good game that morning.
 a-will play b-has played c-had played d-is playing

48. Salwa told her friends that she tomorrow.
 a. was travelling b. will be travelled c. is travelling d. would travel

49-Ahmed promised that he me as soon as the plane lands.
 a) will phone b) would phone c) phoned d) phones

50-Ahmed promised that he me as soon as the plane landed.
 a) will phone b) would phone c) phoned d) phones

51- Ibrahim said that he was going to see the new film about space the..... week.

a-last b-after c-following d-before

52- My uncle said that many people in India English.

a) speak b) spoke c) will speak d) are speaking

53-She said, "I anyone until I have finished."

a) didn't see b) won't see c) wasn't seen d) hadn't seen

54- She refused me the money I needed.

a) lending b) lend c) to lend d) to lending

55- Leila said that she the TV serial by then.

a) isn't watching b) didn't watch c) wasn't watching d) hadn't watched

56- Tarek told us that he come to the meeting the previous evening.

a) hasn't b) can't c) hadn't d) wasn't

57- Ola told the class that she would give a talk about meat

a) this day b) today c) that day d) the day

58-Zeinab said that she wanted to visit a farm

a) last year b) the year after c) next year d) the year before

59-He explained that he had lost his way in the desert a few weeks

a) earlier b) ago c) after d) yet

60- I asked Imad he often wrote stories.

a that b whether c weather d does

61- My brother asked me if we to the station.

a-shall go b go c went d should go

62- Nawal asked me where dinner the night before.

a I had had b have had c had I had d have I had

63- We about the price of a room at the hotel.)

a inquired b admitted c threatened d promised

64- Hala asked Ola the following Monday.

a what will she do b what would she do c what she would do d what she will do

65- Hisham asked me I walked to school.

a if b weather c that d did

66- Mariam asked me whether we to the park.

a should go b shall go c will go d went

67- I the name of my friend's cousin.

a inquired b wondered c wanted to know d told

68- The teacher wanted to know which exams I.....

a passed b have passed c am passing d had passed

69- Hamza asked why late for the meeting.

a I had been b I have been c have I been d had I been

70- Please, let me know where

a can we meet b we are going to meet c we would meet d will we meet

71- Samir me why I had chosen that T-shirt.

a said b inquired c asked d ordered

72- Could you tell me why to the hospital yesterday?

a did you go b had you gone c you went d you had gone

73- Ali wanted to know I was ready for the interview or not.

a if b why c that d which

74- My friend inquired or not I'd accept that offer.

a if b whether c that d which

75- My father asked why that loud noise.

a we were making b were we making c we will make d had we made

76- My friend asked me whether ready for the school trip.

a are we b we are c we were d we are being

77- Adel wonders when I back home as he needs my help urgently

a had been b am being c would be d will be

78- He asked me if I that his sister had been ill.

a-have known b-would know c-know d-knew

79- We wanted to know what of his idea.

a-did they think	b-had they thought	c-they think	d-they thought
80-Rawia asked Kholoud whatthe evening before.		
a-was she doing	b-she had done	c-had she done	d-she would do
81- Hany asked Fady whether	to the museum the next day.		d-would he go
a-he could go	b-he can go	c-he had gone	
82- Leila wondered if we	to the park.		d should go
a-shall go	b go	c went	
83-The teacher inquired	we had found the homework easy or difficult.		d weather
a what	b whether	c that	
84-Amir wondered what Munir	in English at that moment.		d-studied
a-is studying	b-was studying	c-will study	
85-the interviewer asked what he	as ambassador to the United States.		d-had done
a-has done	b-does	c-will do	
86-She asked me which subjects I	the following year.		d-had studied
a-will study	b-was studying	c-studied	

Unit 11 Amazing people

Relative clauses

ennen الوصل هي : التي تستخد لربط الجمل بعضها كالتالي :

Who - whom - which - that - whose - where - when

⊗ محل فاعل عاقل وتوضع بعد الفاعل الذي تصفه ويأتي بعدهما فعل ; كالتالي .

اسم عاقل	Who / that	فعل
----------	------------	-----

1- She is the woman who / that wrote two books

→ I saw the policeman who(that) arrested the thief.

⊗ محل مفعول عاقل وتوضع بعد الموصوف العاقل الذي تصفه ويأتي بعدهما فاعل كالتالي .

اسم عاقل	Whom/Who / that	فاعل
----------	-----------------	------

→ Ahmed whom (who - that) you met yesterday is my brother.

→ That's the man whom / who / that you are talking about.

← لاحظ :- يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل او يوضع قبل ضمير الوصل whom نقط وليس who - that

That's the man about whom you are talking.

⊗ محل محل (which/that) الفاعل او المفعول غير العاقل ويأتي بعدهما فعل او فاعل

اسم غير عاقل	Which / that	فعل
--------------	--------------	-----

صيغة الفاعل ←

1-The stories which (that) are on the shelf are all mine.

2- That's the book which / that is a best seller.

اسم غير عاقل	Which / that	فاعل
--------------	--------------	------

صيغة المفعول ←

→ The film which (that) I watched last week was boring.

He bought a new car which (that) he had an accident with.

يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل او يستخدم قبل (that) وليس which .

He made a bad mistake for which he had to apologise..

This is the article in which she writes about science.

(هام) - يمكن أن تستخدم (which) لتشير إلى جملة كاملة سابقة لها .

مكان

+ حرف جر which =when

فاعل

1-It's the month July which we go on holiday in .

2- Friday is the day on which/When I visit my relatives in our village.

3-The early morning is the best time which I do sport in

لماضي : نستخدم (which) مع الزمان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل

Ex- summer is the time which is very hot.

Important notes

١- يمكن حذف v.to be , who , which عندما تخل محل الفاعل إذا جاء بعدهما أو مبني للمجهول ويحذف v. to be

Who/Which/that + (v) to be + p. p = p.p

→ They boy who was punished yesterday got the worst marks.

The boy, punished yesterday got the worst marks.

→ The hospital which was built last year, is wonderful.

The hospital built last year, is wonderful.

٢- يمكن حذف who , which إذا جاء بعدهما مبني للمعلوم ويحذف v.to be ان وجد ويكون الفعل الاساسى مضافا اليه.

Who/which /that+ جملة في المعلوم = v. ing

► The man who is living(lives) next door is my friend.

The man living next door is my friend.

► Vegetables which contain a lot of water, don't freeze well.

Vegetables containing a lot of water, don't freeze well

٣- عند استخدام comma قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل لا نستخدم that في هذا النوع.

► My mother, who is standing beside me, is very kind.

► This photo, which I took, shows our house

٤- تستخدم that فقط بعد صيغة التفضيل والكلمات الآتية:

All- any -every -few -little -many - much- nothing -none -some -the only

→ There isn't anything that we can eat in this house.

→ This is the best book that I have ever read. ► I gave him **all** news that I had.

- تستخدم ايضا اذا بدأت الجملة ب (it is / it was)

It was Graham Bell that invented the telephone.

٥- تستخدم what كرابط لتشير الى اسم او عبارة وهي تساوى the thing/which

فعل او ضمير (ليس اسم)

what

فاعل

Ex. We'd better decide what we need to buy.

Have you seen what I bought from London?

I can't give what you need.

I'm sorry; what happened was my mistake

٦- تستخدم هذه التعبيرات الآتية فقط مع whom/which فقط :

All of/ some of / none of / each of / much of / one of /three of / half of

Here were several girls, none of whom seemed good enough for him.

She asked me many questions, none of which I answered.

1-Adel is my friend.....brother won the poetry competition.

a-whom b-who

c-whose

d-which

2-Have you seen.....I bought from London?

a. when b. that

c. which

d. what

3-He made a bad mistake which he had to apologise.

a. for b. to c. with d. at
 4-That is the stadium we saw the cup final.
 a-which b-at where c-at which d-at that
 5-The teacher.....students passed the exam, was so proud of himself.
 a-where b-who c-whose c-which
 6. I've just finished a novel the main character is an 80-year-old man.
 a) which b) in which c) who d) whose
 7. My brother and I have just had a phone conversation we discussed our holiday plans
 a) which b) in which c) what d) to which
 8-the man to.....you were talking is the manager of the company.
 a-that b-whose c-whom d-when
 9-Ramadan,.....we fast in , is a holy month.
 a which b why c where d when
 10-my friend.....beside me, is honest.
 a-sits b-who sitting c-sitting d-sat
 11-people.....work requires staying up late suffer a lot in life.
 a which b who c where d whose
 12-Winter is the season I enjoy visiting Alexandria!
 a. where b. on when c. in which d. which
 13. The books by Naguib Mahfouz are internationally famous.
 a. written b. were writing c. were written d. which written
 14. I can't remember the name of the person I borrowed this pen.
 a) from where b) from which c) to whom d) from whom
 15-He lost the book..... him last week
 a-which lent b-when I lent c-who lent d- I lent
 16- This is the restaurantI usually go for my meals
 a. which b. to which c. at which d. in which
 17- Touristsstay costs much, moved to a chapter hotel.
 a. whose b. who c. who's d. whom
 18- My friend flat we live, travelled to London two years ago.
 a. who b. which c. in which d. in whose
 19-What is the name of the riverflows through Egypt?
 a. who b. where c. which d. whose
 20- I told him all I know about the solar system.
 a. that b. which c. whose d. whom
 21-The tour guide showed me round town, was very kind of him .
 a-who b-whose c-where d- which
 22-) I don't know withabout the loan.
 a. who I should speak b. whom I should speak
 c. who should I speak d. whom should I speak
 23 Shakespeare was a great playwrightplays are famous everywhere.
 a who's b whose c who d which
 24- I don't believehe says; he usually tells lies.
 a what b that c which d who
 25-- The 6th of October, 1973 was the day..... the Egyptian armed forces beat Israel and regained Sinai.
 a which b in which c at which d on which
 26- Mr. Adel, is our new manager, is very friendly.
 a that b who c what d whom
 27-- We should all honour thosedo their best to serve humanity.
 a what b which c who d whom
 28- I don't really know.....my neighbour will come back From Italy.
 a what b when c where d which
 29-The electric machinesin Japan are used everywhere.
 a are made b which made c made d are making
 30- . I'm sorry;.....happened was my mistake.
 a when b where c that d what
 31- Mr. Akram is the generous manhouse we had lunch yesterday.

a who's b which c in whose d whose

32- He spoke badly about my teachermade me angry; I like and respect my teacher so much.

a what b which c who d whom

33- The early morning is the best time I do sport in.

a what b which c who d when

34- Fortunately, I found the mobile.....

a I had lost it b which I had lost it c I had lost d that I had lost it

35- The manager with I work is very friendly.

a whose b that c whom d who

34-I could not decide..... to wear to the wedding party.

a which b what c that d who

35-The shop,..... I visited last week, has some great souvenirs.

a when b where c who d which

36-Jomana,..... is good friends with my sister, is really good at tennis.

a who b whose c what d which

37-This is the hotel..... I stayed when I was young.

a which b what c where d when

38-This is a book..... the hero travels to space.

a which b where c in which d at which

39-Saturday,we always play football, is always a busy day for me.

a that b what c on which d where

40-My uncle, a writer, lives in Cairo.

a) who b) whose c) which d) who's

41-He made some mistakes he should apologize.

a) to which b) to which c) with which d) on which

42-September is the month school starts.

a) who b) which c) where d) when

43-I met a scientist discoveries are so many.

a) whose b) which c) who d) when

Unit 12 Hard work

Modal verbs of possibility: must, can't, might

Present	Past
must + inf	must have + pp
❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) في المضارع - لابد ، أكيد أنه كذا / يفعل كذا. كلمات تاتي معه .	❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) في الماضي - لابد ، أكيد أنه كان كذا / فعل كذا.
I'm sure/certain/definitely/I think →He has three cars and a villa. He must be rich. →Ali must be happy. He has just won a gold medal. →Nadia lived in England for 20 years, so she must speak English well.	→Menna looks very happy. She must have passed her exams. →It must have been cold there. There is snow on the ground in the photo.

can't + inf	can't have + pp
<p>❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفي) في المضارع لايمكن / مستحيل أنه كذا، يفعل كذا.</p> <p>I'm sure/certain/definitely/I think → He has three cars and a villa. He <u>can't be</u> poor. He <u>can't be</u> cold. He isn't wearing a jacket.</p>	<p>❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفي) في الماضي لايمكن / مستحيل أنه كان كذا / فعل كذا.</p> <p>Here is his mobile. He <u>can't have left it in his room.</u> They <u>can't have had lunch</u>. Their food is in the fridge.</p>
might + inf	Might have + inf
<p>❖ تعبّر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء في المضارع والمستقبل ولكن غير مؤكّد جدّاً.</p> <p>I'm not certain / sure/ possible/probable/perhaps/I don't know/ I don't think</p>	<p>❖ تعبّر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء في الماضي ولكن غير مؤكّد جدّاً.</p>

☞ should(ought to) have + p.p:

تستخدم للتّعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب أن يحدث في الماضي ولم يتم وتنسّخدم عادة عندما نوجّه اللوم لشخص لعدم قيامه بعمل معين:

☞ You missed the start of the show. You **should have arrived** earlier.

☞ I'm sorry! I **ought to have come** on time.

☞ shouldn't /ought not have + pp.:

تستخدم للتّعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب لا يحدث في الماضي ولكنه حدث وننسّخدمه عادة عندما نوجّه اللوم أو الندم لشخص لقيامه بعمل معين:

The tourists **shouldn't have brought** their coats to Egypt. They won't need them in the summer!
You **shouldn't have put** more sugar in your tea. It's not healthy

1-It..... difficult to climb that hill. There are small children at the top!

a must be b has to be c might be d can't be

2-The flight from Paris was four hours late. There..... bad weather in France.

-a must have been b should be c ought to be d can't have been

3-You..... put your coat on the floor. Now it's dirty!

a ought to b mightn't have c mustn't have d shouldn't have

4-Ali is not on this train. He..... caught a later train. We can wait for him.

a might have b can have c needn't have d ought to

5-Zeinabvery surprised when she won the art competition. She didn't' think her painting was very good.

a must be b can't be c might be d must have been

6-There is a lot of traffic on the roads today, so we..... late.

a must have been b can't be c might be d ought to be

7-The football players look very sad. They..... won the match.

a can't have b could have c must have d might not

8-Sami is feeling ill. I think he..... to see a doctor.

a should b ought c must d can

9-This temple be important; it's visited by hundreds of people every day.

a shouldn't b can't c mustn't d must
 10- The car broke down again; it repaired well yesterday.
 a can't have been b can't have c mustn't have been d shouldn't have been
 11- Everyone is putting their umbrellas up; it raining.
 a to start b must have started c shouldn't have started d can't have started
 12- Adel travelled to Alexandria by bus. He by train as usual.
 a could have travelled b had to travel
 c must have travelled d needn't have travelled
 13- Look! The sun is very hot. I an umbrella. I think I must buy one now.
 a might have bought b- must have bought c had to buy d ought to have bought
 14- I tried hard to repair my car, but I, so I got a mechanic to check it.
 a was able to b had to c can't d couldn't
 15- Omar be happy; he has just won the gold medal.
 a had to b must c can't d ought not to
 16- The composition is full of mistakes. You it well.
 a needn't have checked b must have checked
 c should have checked d had to check
 17- Oh! These are my father's keys. He left for work. He to take them.
 a. mustn't have remembered b had to remember
 c must have remembered d can't have remembered
 18- Ali was punished. He more mistakes.
 a mustn't make b had to make c must have made d can't have made
 19- It..... very windy during the night. There are branches all over the ground.
 a) must have been b) must be c) can't have been d) can't be
 20-Ali's got a very good memory, he.....my address.
 a-must have forgotten b- can't have forgotten c-might have forgotten d- may have forgotten
 21-The streets are covered in sand, there a sandstorm last night.
 a-must be b- can't have been c- might have been d- must have been
 22- Hassan thinks that he did very well in the exam. He get the best results in the class!
 a- can't b-must c-should d-might
 23- Look, it's raining! I have brought an umbrella.
 a- need b-must c-ought to d-can't
 24-She lost her mobile phone. She called me from a friend's phone.
 a-should have b-can't have c-might have d-would have
 25-He missed his train. He'll have to wait two hours until the next one.
 a-should have b-can't have c-might have d-must have
 26-Ali happy. He has just won a gold medal.
 a-can't be b-should be c-must be d-mustn't be
 27-He cold. He isn't wearing a jacket.
 a-can't be b-should be c-must be d-mustn't be
 28-It cold there. There is snow on the ground in the photo.
 a-can't have been b-should have been c-must have been d-might be
 29-Theylunch. Their food is in the fridge.
 a-must have had b- can't have had c-might have had d-shouldn't have had
 30-The tourist American because he has an English guidebook.
 a-can't be b-should be c-must d-might be
 31-I can't find my book. Iit at home.
 a-might have left b-must leave c-can't have left d-should have left
 32-You have arrived late for your exam. That was wrong.
 a-mustn't b-needn't c-shouldn't d-can't
 33-I'm sorry! I have come on time.
 a-may b-might c-must d-ought to
 34-Ali have travelled to Alexandria this morning. He is ill in bed!
 a- may b-must c-can't d-might
 35- Mona forgot that we have a test tomorrow. She have started revising last week.
 a- can't b-must c-should d-might
 36- It be expensive travelling around London. Bus and underground tickets cost a lot of money.
 a- can't b-must c-should d-might

37. They left two hours ago, so theyarrived by now. It is not far.
a- must b- must have c- have d- can't have

38. No one is sure where Ali is, but we think he gone to see his uncle.
a- must b- can't have c- might have d- must have

39. She didn't see her brother this morning. He the flat very early.
a- must have left b- must leave c- can't have left d- can't leave

40. He left his glasses at school yesterday. I'm hoping someone found them.
a- must have b- might have c- can't have d- can have

41- Winning the first prize last year Ali very happy.
a) will have made b) must have made c) can't make d) mustn't make

42-I can't remember where I had left my mobile phone. I'm not sure, I..... it at home.
a. must have left b. might have left c. can leave d. must leave

43- There's water all over the floor. You turn off the shower.
a) must forget b) must have forgotten c) can't have forgotten d) can't forget

44- Ramy has a broken arm; he off his bicycle in the race.
a) can't fall b) might fall c) must have fallen d) can't have fallen

45- I traveled by train, but I by car.
a) might have travelled b) could travel c) could have travelled d) can travel

46-His watch is made of plastic, it.....cost a lot of money.
a- must b- can't have c- will d- has to be

47-I was out until midday, she.....me early this morning.
a- must ring b- can't have rung c- might have rung d- will have rung

48-He.....mad. the solution he gave is reasonable.
a-can't be b-would be c-must be d-may be

49-The tourists.....have brought their coats to Egypt. they won't need them in the summer
a-shouldn't b-might c-must d-can't

50-Iseen this film already. I can't remember.
a-should have b-might have c-must have d-can have

51-Mona looks very sad. she.....done well in the exam
a-should have b-can't have c-must have d-mustn't have

52- I have said that wrong thing. I'm terribly sorry for that.
a. shouldn't b. needn't c. oughtn't d. might not